

meadow, New Richmond, July 28–August 1, 1904, *Collins, Fernald & Pease*, July 16 and 17, 1905, *Williams, Collins, & Fernald*; steep slide on the East Branch of Little Cascapedia River, July 29 and 30, 1904, *Collins, Fernald & Pease*; sterile meadow near Giroux Station, Maria, July 11, 1905, *Collins & Fernald*, no. 54.—Hooker (Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 188) cites var. *pallescens* from “Lake Winnipeg, to the Saskatchewan, and prairies and Lake of the Woods, Rocky Mountains. *Drummond*,” but his description does not indicate whether he had the small-flowered plant or merely var. *multiflora*.

Var. ALPINA Gaud. Agrostol. Helv. ii. 247 (1811). *Juncus campestris* η. L. Sp. Pl. 330 (1753). *Juncus sudeticus* Willd. Sp. Pl. ii. 221 (1799). *Luzula sudetica* DC. Fl. Fr. vi. 306 (1815). *Luzula campestris*, var. *sudetica* Čelak, Prod. Fl. Böhm. 749 (1881); Buchenau in Engler, l. c. 89 (1906), which see for fuller synonymy. *Juncoides campestre sudeticum* Coville, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. iv. 208 (1893).—Alpine and subarctic regions of Eurasia. Little known in North America: the only material seen by us comes from Fullerton, lat. 63°, 57', northwest coast of HUDSON BAY, *J. M. Macoun*, no. 79,215. Coville and Funston's no. 1553 from near Mineral King, California, has been referred here, but the material in the Gray Herbarium, though too young for definite determination, has, even in its immature state, perianths longer than in var. *alpina* and the plant may be an extremely dwarfed state of var. *congesta*.

NOTES ON EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS L.—While returning after a day spent collecting in and about West Haven, Connecticut, June 23, 1912, in company with Mr. C. H. Bissell and Mr. R. W. Woodward, we crossed an open corner lot by a path used as a short cut to a near-by trolley line. This lot was quite thickly covered with *Euphorbia Cyparissias* L. Remarking that it looked strange I picked several plants and found they were heavily fruited and on further inspection the whole lot was found to be in full fruit. The reason of the peculiar appearance was the bright reddish color of the bracts which was characteristic of the plants all over the lot. A specimen in fruit in the herbarium of Dr. E. H. Eames of Bridgeport, Connecticut, from the well known station of Mr. Walter Deane's at Shelburne, New Hampshire, has been seen by the writer and has this same striking characteristic. In Mr. Deane's interesting articles in RHODORA no mention was made of the color of the bracts. Is this a distinctive trait of all fruiting plants of this species? The soil at the station was sandy and sterile. Owing to lack of time the station was not carefully looked over. The writer is looking forward to a visit to this place at an earlier date during the coming season.—ARTHUR E. BLEWITT, Waterbury, Connecticut.